





# The Confederate.

D. K. MORAN,  
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
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SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

"There is a time, which, taken at the  
Flood" &c.

It happens to a man once in his lifetime  
to be the arbiter of his own fortune. If he  
seize the opportunity, he may make for him-  
self a successful future—may perform an act  
of usefulness and virtue, and win the respect  
and confidence of his fellow-men.

Accident has now thrown Mr. Holden into  
that position. If he have the manly qualities,  
nerve, decision and judgment, he may extricate  
himself from a most unfortunate dilemma, and  
secure again a sound foothold.

Mr. Holden is less to blame than many others  
for his present position. Evil and selfish  
counsels have prevailed to lead him astray.  
He has been used for the bad purpose of worse  
men than he is, until they have pushed him  
into his present dangerous attitude, and now,  
under the cover of his exposure, they are  
abandoning and betraying him. Doctors who  
prescribed the medicine, and lawyers who  
drew the deeds of conveyance by which he  
has been sickened and sold, now stand aside,  
to see the patient die—the property taken  
possession of. When Mr. Holden began the  
"peace movement," he did so at their instiga-  
tion for party ends—all being unmindful  
how seriously the interests of the nation might  
be jeopardized, provided that the administra-  
tion might be opposed and a party to over-  
throw Mr. Davis might be successfully built  
up. It is very true, many of those who  
are called *Conservatives* never joined in  
this movement—never advised it, and were  
wholly opposed to it. Such men as Mr. Giles  
Mebane of Albemarle, Mr. W. H. B. Wright  
of Fayetteville, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Gorrell,  
Judge Gilliam, Col. Barnes, M. Q. Waddell,  
and a large number of politicians throughout  
the State. With these gentlemen, the safety  
of the country, the successful prosecution of  
the war to independence, were paramount  
considerations, and they lost no occasion of  
elevating patriotism above the contemptible  
policies of party.

The result is, that these men can look on  
with some degree of satisfaction at the em-  
barassment of these "lesser lights," who  
have stirred up the mass to a point beyond  
their own management, conscious that they  
had no part or lot in it. But we started out  
to indicate to Mr. Holden a point of departure  
from his present dangers, and a new road,  
at the termination of which there will be for  
him a satisfied conscience, honor and safety.  
He followed this peace move to its legiti-  
mate consequence. He has seen it proceed  
from a comparative insignificance to a com-  
plex, injurious and hazardous combination,  
involving its projectors in the mischiefs which  
inevitably result from undue and illegitimate  
opposition to the Government in times like  
the present. He has seen that it has subjected  
him especially, and his active associates, to  
general suspicion and distrust—has given hope  
and encouragement to the enemy—has con-  
founded with discontent and gloom our sol-  
diers, and has thus inflicted evil on the country  
and prolonged the miseries of war. He has  
seen that it has involved him and them in a  
responsibility for the lives of men, fearful to  
contemplate—and precipitated him and them  
upon the very brink, if not into the abyss of  
treasonable combinations.

He is now in a position to pause. Having  
suspended the publication of his paper, he  
has ceased to be the reflex of other views than  
his own. Having become a candidate of his  
own nomination, he is simply the exponent  
of his own "principles and views." Mr.  
Holden has seen for himself how mistaken he  
was in the supposition that no efforts had been  
made by the Government to secure peace,  
inasmuch as the public have been assured  
that the President has made three distinct  
endeavors—once by two commissioners, once  
by a distinguished officer of the army, and once  
by the Vice President of the Confederacy—to  
reach the enemy and open the door for negotia-  
tion, or at least to modify the horrors of war.  
Mr. Holden is informed of the contemptuous  
rejection of these advances.

The publication of the proceedings of our  
late Congress; its solemn address to the world,  
to the enemy included, of our desire for peace  
on honorable terms consistent with the  
national safety, has given to Mr. Holden, a re-  
newed assurance of the willingness of our  
Government to negotiate.

The rejection of a resolution in the Federal  
Congress favoring peace on even the basis of  
reconstruction, and the defiant declaration of  
even the peace men there that they will take  
nothing short of re-union; together with the  
more flagrant and malignant denunciation of  
the war party, of subjection or annihilation,  
is ample evidence to Mr. Holden of the error  
of his policy, its futility and impossibility.

The brutal policy of the enemy in con-  
quered places, his lawless violence and inhuman  
outrages, his devastations of territory, his des-  
truction of property, his felonious purpose of  
rapine, burning and slaughter as but lately  
disclosed, invoke from Mr. Holden an active  
and cordial harmony with and support of  
every effort of the Government to set these  
plans at naught. On the other hand, the es-

entiment of our soldiers, their determined  
purpose, their indomitable perseverance and  
unabated ardor—appeal to the universal sen-  
timent at home, for encouragement, support  
and sympathy. Mr. Holden, on a calm sur-  
vey of these facts, enlightened by an obser-  
vation of himself from his new standpoint,  
will see in an imposing manifestation the duty  
of self-denial, self-sacrifice, of the subjection  
of individual claims and personal considera-  
tions, to the all absorbing interests of the na-  
tion. If so seeing, he shall abjure self,  
relieve the excitement in the State by with-  
drawing his name as a candidate, and give all  
his powers to consolidate an undivided pub-  
lic opinion for the promotion of our cause, he  
will snatch from his enemies their most pow-  
erful weapon of offence; he will recover the  
lost esteem of the good whose esteem is valu-  
able; he will rebuke the mean men who  
have instigated and deserted him, and he will  
open up to himself a career in which he may  
walk fearless of assault, because conscience  
will bear no sting.

In the hope that better counsels may pre-  
vail with Mr. Holden, and that he may yet  
disappoint his worst foes, we have penned  
this article.

A noble Soldier.—A Glorious Death and  
Example.

Among the noble lives that were sacrificed  
on the altar of their noble country at Bristow  
Station, Va., on the fatal 14th of October last,  
was that of Lieut. PAUL B. GRIER, of Co. E,  
11th (Bethel) Regiment, N. C. T. He was a  
brave and patriotic youth, the son of Mrs.  
Margaret Grier, a widowed lady of Mecklen-  
burg county, who had lost another gallant son  
in the service of his country. A few days  
before his death, in reply to his mother request-  
ing him to come home on furlough, he wrote:  
"Dear mother, I desire greatly to visit my  
dear home and see you all once more; but I  
cannot ask a furlough now, when the call of  
our bleeding country requires every man that  
can raise an arm in her defence to be at his  
post. Important movements are going on,  
and soon we will be called on to strike one  
more blow for our homes and our families."

Again he says: "Nothing but the narrow  
stream separates the two armies—and even  
now the distant roar of cannon tells me the  
great contest has begun. If I be so for-  
tunate as to escape unhurt and safe, you shall  
hear from me soon again, but it is very un-  
certain." These were his last words to his  
devoted mother. Seven days after, he fell  
gallantly, a noble martyr to his country's  
cause.

Attending to one's own business.

The Wilmington Sentinel would do well to re-  
member Davy Crockett's advice, and "be sure  
it is right," before it "goes ahead" in the  
voluntary interference in other men's matters.  
Instead of the remarks of *The Confederate*  
concerning Capt. Barnett being "ill-advised,"  
we assure the Sentinel we were fully posted  
up as to the Captain's course. He not only  
saw proper to give Government advertise-  
ments to a Newspaper that was obnoxious to  
the Government and embarrassing its opera-  
tions, but when Dr. Rixey insisted upon the  
advertisement being placed in the columns of  
a paper that befriended the Government, he  
made a statement, perhaps unintentionally,  
that the facts in the case did not sustain.

We might say much more on the subject  
—but this is sufficient. We assure our friend  
of the Sentinel, however, that we have satis-  
factory evidence of what we have said of  
Capt. Barnett, and know more than he is  
likely to be informed of. Our article, in the  
first instance, was intended more as a bit at  
the course of certain officials, than as anything  
serious. If our friend Alsbaugh will only take  
care of the People's Press, we will endeavor  
to prevent any difficulty with Capt. Barnett.

DEMANDS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—It  
would be well for people having moneyed de-  
mands against the Confederate Government  
to present the same for payment before the  
1st of April. A good many have been hold-  
ing up claims due them by the Government  
under the supposition that they would receive  
payment in the new issues of the Treasury.  
All claims due prior to the first of April will  
be paid, no matter when presented, in the  
present issue, and if paid after the first prox-  
imo, the notes will be subject to a deduction of  
33 1/3 per cent. This, we learn, is the decision  
of Mr. Meminger, and people would do well  
to act on the suggestion we throw out. In  
the case alluded to, nothing is gained by  
delay.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.—convened in  
this city on yesterday, pursuant to invitation  
by the Executive. The Hon. A. T. Davidson  
was appointed one of the Council, to fill the  
vacancy occasioned by the death of James  
S. Patton, Esq., of Buncombe.

We learn that the Council declined calling  
the Legislature together in extra session, as  
the financial necessity was not considered  
sufficiently urgent to justify it.

We have heard of no other business being  
transacted.

Suspended.

The public are anxious to know which is  
suspended—the Standard or its Editor. We  
answer soon. The Editor, now candidate,  
is more in suspense than the paper; and will  
remain so until the first Thursday of August—  
on which day he will be cut down.

Gen. Morgan and Lady, with the General's  
Staff, passed through this city on yesterday,  
en route to Richmond.

Four of the Yankee prisoners on their way  
South from Richmond, made their escape from  
the cars on Thursday night last. Keep a  
strict watch for all stragglers.

The Constitution Act and Principles.

We add to the list of decisions already  
submitted to the public on the constitutionality  
of these acts, the very elaborate opinion  
of the High Court of Appeals of the State of  
Virginia, just rendered in the case of Bur-  
roughs and others. The law may be now  
considered settled. These unanimous deci-  
sions from other States will carry the force of  
precedent; and it Judges Magly and Battle  
had any doubts, they would be solved by  
these repeated adjudications. We are well  
assured, however, that this decision of the  
law entirely coincides with the opinion of the  
two Judges to whom we have referred.

Chief Justice Pearson then stands the sole  
disseater—the one juror against the obstinate  
eleven—in his own eminently apt and pecu-  
liar legal phraseology—"Ball against the field."  
What an "indecent spectacle" is presented of  
these perverted minds—arraying themselves  
against light and knowledge.

It is said by some, that Judge Pearson will  
resign—in sheer contempt for the degeneracy  
of the age.

The Voice of the Press.

We continue below some extracts from our  
exchanges, expressive of their views of Gov.  
Vance's speech:

The Tarboro' Southerner says:

"We have read the speech delivered by  
Gov. Vance at Wilkesboro', and would be  
glad to lay it before our readers, but for its  
length. The Gov. takes very decided ground  
against the propriety of calling a Convention  
in this State as proposed by some. In  
the main we endorse the propositions of His  
Excellency, and think it will have a good  
effect upon those who heard it, and upon those  
who may read it. He opposes the principle,  
that North Carolina should 'take her own  
affairs into her own hands' at this time,  
thinking it would be better for her to give  
'the last man and the last dollar' to the  
Confederate cause, rather than throw herself  
into the treacherous embraces of Abraham  
Lincoln."

The following is from the Wilmington  
Journal:

It is a pity that a speech containing so much  
of genuine eloquence and marked by so great a  
measure of ability and patriotism, should have  
been marred by partisanship which is, appar-  
ently, irrepressible, and some other charac-  
teristics which, while they do very well for a  
stump speech, are out of place in a serious  
address on so grave a subject, and at a time so  
critical as this, coming from the chief officer  
of a great State.

So far as we are concerned, we had hoped that  
the election for Governor, at least might have  
been permitted to pass over this time without  
any agitation or excitement. We had not  
supported Gov. Vance before, but looked  
forward to his reelection this year without  
opposition, as being in every way desirable  
under the circumstances. The same marplot  
that made the fuss the last time by procuring  
Mr. Vance to be run as a bitter and proscrip-  
tory party candidate, and thus made him odious  
to many who otherwise would have liked  
him, now dissolves partnership and gets up  
shop on his own hook. The remaining number  
of the firm of Vance & Holden, does business  
at the old stand. We prefer his goods as  
recently opened out, to those on exhibition by  
his recent partner through the columns of the  
Standard. But surely, Governor Vance and  
his friends can hardly complain if he is held  
responsible for acts of his recent partner,  
by a public which was in ignorance of the  
dissolution.

The Wilmington Journal of a later date,  
says:

Now, for our own part, we have no idea of  
compromising any principle or abandoning  
any position by our support of any party or  
parties in the coming State elections. We  
think it right that every paper that in any  
way aspires to give expression to public op-  
inion should go this far at least. Thus, for  
instance, although as between Gov. Vance  
and Mr. Holden we should unhesitatingly sup-  
port Gov. Vance, yet by doing so we would  
not be by any means committed to the ap-  
proval of all that Gov. Vance has said or  
done. We have no idea of any third candi-  
date being brought out. Upon the whole  
we would prefer that no third candidate  
should be brought out. Had it rested with  
us, the Governor would have been elected to a  
second term without opposition. We did not  
like the circumstances under which he had  
been brought out; but he was elected by  
large majority and was entitled to a fair trial.  
As we did not like the circumstances under  
which he had been brought out, so neither  
could we approve of every circumstance  
of his official course; still it is due to  
justice to say that course disappointed the  
fears of many who had honestly opposed  
his election, and that they were pre-  
pared for the sake of peace and harmony  
to see him re-elected, and even to support  
him for re-election. He had, upon the  
whole, made a good Governor, and the "de-  
structives," in a spirit of patriotism, were  
willing to waive all former disagreements.—  
On the other hand the immediate "conserva-  
tives," the people who elected the Governor  
and cursed the "secess," turned against him.  
"Warwick" Holden, not satisfied with "kill-  
ing and making alive" other people, has  
taken a notion to experiment upon himself. The  
"Kingmaker" aspires to be King.

This being the situation, it is evident that  
whatever support Gov. Vance gets from those  
who opposed his election in 1862,—and he, no  
doubt, will get a large measure of such sup-  
port—will be perfectly independent—free  
from partisanship or commitments on their  
parts.

The Salem People's Press, one of the Joy,  
Yankee favorites, says neither yes or nay  
concerning Gov. Vance's position, but simply  
remarks, "The speech has been generally well  
received, and we must leave the reader to  
judge of it for himself."

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Governor of North Carolina is address-  
ing the people in various sections of the State  
upon the great questions of the day. We  
have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence  
than his speech as reported in late Raleigh  
papers. We doubt whether the first American  
Revolution ever produced anything more pa-  
triotic, grand, and soul-inspiring. There are  
passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry, and  
which thrill the heart and make the blood  
burn like the notes of a clarion. That speech  
ought to be read at the head of regiments and  
distributed broad cast through the land.—  
Truly, this Gov. Vance, soldier, statesman and  
orator, is one of the most extraordinary public  
men of the day.

Interesting News Items.

Vice President Stephens was scorned in  
Augusta, on Friday night, when he made a  
short speech. We are glad to learn that he is  
recovering from his recent serious indisposi-  
tion.

At Meridian, Miss., the free booters of  
Sherman burned the office of the Daily "Char-  
leston." They had previously destroyed the  
Brandon "Republican" and the Canton "Cit-  
izen." We believe there is but one journal  
now published in Mississippi—the "Macou  
Beacon."

The Memphis "Argus" mentions a fight  
which recently occurred between a portion of  
the Union forces and guerrillas at Holcomb  
Island, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., in which  
Bolin, the commander of the Confederates,  
was captured and conveyed to Cape Girar-  
deau, where he was put in jail. A short time  
since a number of citizens and soldiers broke  
the jail, took Bolin out of it, and hung him to  
a tree near by.

THE FORDE CASE.—The Court of Appeals  
of Virginia on Wednesday granted a writ of  
error in the case of Ro. S. Forde, who took an  
appeal from Judge Lyons' court and asked for  
a new trial. At the Spring term the court  
will hear the argument of Forde's counsel and  
decide whether or not they will grant him a  
new trial.

At Castle Thunder, eighteen white men and  
five negroes, captured principally in North  
Carolina, were received yesterday. Mrs. H.  
L. Knox, a white woman, arrested at Mobile  
as a spy, was also committed to the same prison.

A dispatch to the War Department from  
Gen. Polk states that Gen. Riss, while in  
pursuit of Sherman, had collision with a  
company of Negroes seventy strong, and killed  
fifty-five of them.

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.—At last  
accounts Longstreet's army had been materi-  
ally strengthened by conscript enrollment, in  
the region of his operations and by recruits,  
even of whole companies of cavalry at a time  
from Kentucky.

An intelligent soldier immediately from  
Longstreet's army, who left that command be-  
fore its retirement to Greenville, says that  
seven hundred Yankees were surprised and  
captured on or about the 19th of February,  
below Knoxville. Cumberland Gap was gar-  
risoned with a small Yankee force, and the  
enemy were still in Knoxville. The small  
pox had come but subsided in the town. The  
country was almost entirely destitute of forage.

Nearly every regiment in Longstreet's  
entire department was re-enlisted for the war,  
and stern and unflinching determination nerves  
the arms of this invincible host.

It is the opinion of letter writers that Gen-  
eral Longstreet will not remain unmolested.

FROM THE FRONT.—The two belligerent  
armies are watching each other with a jealous  
vigilance. The close proximity of the two  
lines places us in about the same position as  
when we occupied Murfreesboro and the en-  
emy Nashville. Cavalry skirmishing was  
then of almost daily occurrence, previous  
to the great conflict, and the same state of  
affairs has now commenced.

On Saturday last, Wheeler's cavalry attacked  
the enemy near Ringgold, and after a lively  
fight, drove them back with considerable loss,  
we having succeeded in capturing a number  
of prisoners. Otherwise all is quiet. We  
may look now for a repetition of these brush-  
es with the enemy until a great move shall  
be made.—Atlanta Register, 8th.

Lieut. Dixon, who blew up the House of  
the night of the 13th ult., in Charleston  
harbor, was either lost or captured by the  
enemy on his return. He was last seen head-  
ing in the direction of Fort Sumter, between  
which and himself were two lifelines of the  
enemy's pickets. It was expected that his  
fate would be ascertained by the next flag  
of truce.

FROM THE FRONT.—The Atlanta Confed-  
eracy says the telegraphic lines have been  
re-established to Tunnel Hill, at which point an  
efficient operator has been stationed and cars  
we believe, are, by this time, running through  
to the same point and Brig. General Marcus  
A. Wright, of the Army of Tennessee, has  
been assigned to the command of the post of  
Atlanta.

THE TAX ON GOLD.—The Secretary of the  
Treasury has directed that the tax on gold  
and silver, bullion or dust, be collected in  
kind at five per cent. Gold will cease to be  
a very valuable investment, since one thou-  
sand dollars in gold pays fifty dollars in gold,  
which, at twenty-three for one, is equal to  
eleven hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate  
money—which is just five per cent. on  
twenty-three thousand dollars. This tax ap-  
proaches gold to Confederate money, and as  
the difference in value decreases under the  
operation of this tax, gold will cease to be  
sought after to the depreciation of the currency  
of the country.

Who pays this tax? And for the benefit  
of whom is it paid? The hoarder of gold  
must bring his hidden treasures to light, and  
he must pay them over for the use and benefit  
of the country. Is there any reason why this  
very proper law should be interfered with?  
None whatever. But we expect some effort  
will be made to relieve gold. It will not be  
successful, if the people will carefully watch  
the movers in it.—Enquirer.

FROM FLORIDA.—On Wednesday, the 2d  
inst., another battle, but on a less extensive  
scale, was fought at Camp Pinegaw, near  
Jacksonville, in which the Yankees were de-  
feated and driven to the latter place under the  
protection of their gunboats. On that day,  
the First Florida Cavalry, Eleventh South  
Carolina Infantry, and Twenty-Seventh Georgia  
Infantry advanced to reconnoitre the position  
of the enemy at Camp Pinegaw, which they  
had occupied since their disastrous defeat  
at Ocean Pond.

A portion of the Florida Cavalry, under  
Captain Stephens, as they advanced found the  
enemy in ambush, when Capt. S., perceiving  
the great disparity of numbers ordered his  
men to fall back. The enemy fired, and Capt.  
Stephens was killed. All our cavalry then  
withdrew and dismounted, and with two reg-  
iments of infantry above mentioned, again  
advanced to the attack, which resulted in the  
 rout of the enemy, the capture of a number of  
guns, and from forty to fifty prisoners. The en-  
emy were driven about four miles, and were com-  
pelled to leave their dead and wounded in the  
hands of the Confederates. The prisoners  
have been sent to Tallahassee. The Confed-  
erate loss is estimated at about forty killed and  
wounded.

The Legislature of Nebraska has unani-  
mously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President,  
and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year  
1863, by J. S. TARRANT, in the Clerk's Office  
of the District Court of the Confederate States  
for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11.  
The Hon. Linton Stephens yesterday introduced  
in the House of Representatives, resolution declar-  
ing that peace be officially offered to the enemy  
after every Confederate victory, on the principles  
of 1776; leaving each doubtful State to decide her  
association by a fair Convention of the people.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Polk.

RICHMOND, March 11.  
An official dispatch received at the War De-  
partment to-night, from Gen. Polk says, Generals  
Ross and Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the  
5th, capturing many stores, and destroyed much  
cotton about to be shipped. The enemy returned  
to the city and held it till reinforced. They were  
driven out of the city, which was captured  
while the stores were being destroyed. We  
captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss  
was fifty killed and wounded.

The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liver-  
pool, and are entrenching at the latter place.  
Sherman has issued General Orders at Canton, in  
which he speaks of many Regiments in his com-  
mand entitled to furlough.

[For The Confederate.

FORT BRANCH, N. C., March 8th, 1864.

At a meeting of the soldiers held at this  
post, the following preamble and resolutions  
were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We consider it our duty, as true  
sons and soldiers of the old North State, to  
stand by her in these trying times when traitors  
seek to defame her fair and spotless name;  
and Whereas, We have seen the card of that  
arch-traitor, W. W. Holden, announcing him-  
self as a candidate for Governor of North Car-  
olina, and believing it to be the duty of all  
true men of the State to put down his reason-  
able aspirations, by every legal means in their  
power; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we bind ourselves, each  
to the other, to use every effort known to hon-  
orable men to defeat him at the coming election.  
Resolved, 2nd, That we believe firmly that  
the encouragement given to the enemy by the  
said W. W. Holden, has had a tendency to  
prolong the war, and that his disaffection at  
home has been the means of thinning our  
ranks by desertion; that his everlasting cry  
for "peace, peace," has been the poison he has  
used to deceive others, and that for this, he  
richly merits the treatment the Buffaloes re-  
ceived at Kinston—for while they employed  
their rifles against their former comrades, he  
has employed a mightier engine against a cause  
which he formerly devoted all his energies to  
sustain.

Resolved, 3rd, That we have the fullest con-  
fidence in our present Governor—Z. B. Vance—  
and feel, if possible, even a deeper interest  
in him since his patriotic speech at the confer-  
ence of Wilkes County than ever; that we regard  
him as the true friend of the soldier and more  
anxious to secure an honorable peace for him,  
than the speculative extortionists who clamor  
so loudly for it.

Resolved, 4th, That we pledge ourselves to  
use every exertion to secure the election of  
this tried patriot, soldier and friend, and that we  
cherish in our hearts the deepest gratitude for  
his exertions in our behalf, and will endeavor  
to impress it upon all at the coming election.

Resolved, 5th, That we believe the call for  
a Convention to be the work of traitors to the  
Southern cause, and would be attended with  
dangerous consequences, if permitted.

Resolved, 6th, That we tender our thanks to  
the Editors of the "Confederate" for their  
untiring exertions in behalf of our cause.

Resolved, 7th, That a copy of the proceed-  
ings of this meeting be forwarded to the Daily  
Confederate and Wilmington Journal, with a  
request that they publish them, and request  
other papers throughout the State, favorable  
to Gov. Vance to copy.

W. J. BOUSHALL, Chairman.

W. F. S. BEASLEY, Secretary.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,  
BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, March 11, 1864.

BACON	By the quarter	\$5.00
BEEF	By the quarter	none
BUTTER	By the pound	15.00
CHICKENS	By the pound	6.00
CORN	By the bushel	27.50
EGGS	By the dozen	2.50
FLOUR	By the bushel	25.00
FODDER	By the bushel	13.00
HAY	By the ton	12.50
IRON	(retail)	4.00
LARD	By the pound	6.00
OLIVES	By the bushel	3.00
PEAS	By the bushel	25.00
PORK	By the bushel	4.00
POTATOES	By the bushel	15.00
RAGS	By the bushel	15.00
SALT	By the bushel	1.00
SUGAR	By the bushel	12.00
TALLOW	By the bushel	5.00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 10, 1864.

Bacon	By the quarter	3.50
Beef	By the quarter	1.25
Butter	By the pound	2.50
Corn	By the bushel	2.00
Eggs	By the dozen	1.50
Flour	By the bushel	2.00
Fodder	By the bushel	1.00
Hay	By the ton	10.00
Iron	By the ton	10.00
Lard	By the pound	1.00
Olives	By the bushel	3.00
Peas	By the bushel	2.50
Pork	By the bushel	4.00
Potatoes	By the bushel	1.50
Rags	By the bushel	1.50
Salt	By the bushel	1.00
Sugar	By the bushel	12.00
Tallow	By the bushel	5.00

Hides—Green

Dry

Iron—Swedes

Lard

Leather—Upper

Sole

Liquors—Corn Whiskey

Apple and Peach Brandy

Molasses

Onions

Pork

Potatoes—Irish

Sweet

Rice

Sugar

Soap—Family Bar

Toilet

Fayetteville & Shilling Factory prices

to the State

Retail to others

Outside prices

Salt

Tallow

Wool

KEEPING OUT OF THE ARMY.—The many  
shirts to which people have resorted to keep  
out